



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

much less complex than was that document. The shorter and simpler the new Convention can be made, the better it will be, especially since it is hoped that it will prove a model that will be quickly followed by other governments, and serve as the basis for a world treaty to be drawn by the third Hague Conference.

President Taft will certainly have the sympathy and support of practically the entire nation in pushing the movement, which he has inaugurated, for the speedy conclusion of an unlimited arbitration convention with our kindred country across the sea. Let the world have at once the example of two of the greatest nations of the earth so binding themselves together as to make the crime of war between them hereafter forever impossible.

The Sumner Centenary.

The hundredth anniversary of the birth of Charles Sumner, the 6th of January this year, received all too little attention. The memorial services held in Park Street Church, Boston, where two or three of his greatest addresses were delivered, were attended by only a mere handful of white citizens of the city in which he began his two great campaigns for the conquest of slavery and the abolition of war.

It is hard to explain the neglect into which Sumner has fallen in less than fifty years after his death. While he lived he was, for a whole generation, always in the public eye. No man ever had greater and more enthusiastic audiences than those which hung upon his eloquent words when he went lecturing through the country. But now one almost never hears his name mentioned or sees any reference to him in the papers. Even in New England, which cherishes the memory of the nation's great men more fondly perhaps than any other section of the country, Sumner has been very largely forgotten except by those whose lives go back and overlap his. Where he is remembered and spoken of at all, it is not infrequently to point out and dwell upon his weaknesses and defects. One of the chief addresses given at the Boston celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of his birth made Sumner's foibles its characteristic note. Has Boston inherited something of the spirit which ostracized Mr. Sumner in the days when he was beginning his attack on the institution of slavery? It would seem so, but for the fact that the neglect of him is almost equally pronounced elsewhere.

If a man's name ought to be held in reverence and honor in proportion to his services to his country and to mankind, then no name in our annals should stand higher on the roll than Sumner's. His position as the protagonist of the anti-slavery cause, among men in public life we mean, has always been conceded. By his great

speeches in the Senate he made the public political conscience of the nation on the question of slavery, as did Garrison, Whittier and their co-workers the conscience of the masses. No man ever did a greater and more telling service to the country than this. The conscience-makers of a nation are the greatest of its benefactors.

Of all the public men of our history Sumner ought to be most readily pardoned for his imperfections, his pride, his dictatorialness, his irritability. These seem to have sprung directly from his highly-developed moral consciousness, his lofty sense of justice and right, his innate hatred of tyranny and oppression, or were the results of the terrible physical injury which came to him from the brutal attack made upon him in the Senate.

Sumner's services to the cause of peace—his other great work for our country and for the world—have hardly yet been duly recognized even by the pacifists themselves, particularly by those of our day who are new to the movement and know little of its difficult beginnings. When he delivered in Tremont Temple, Boston, July Fourth, 1845, his famous oration on "The True Grandeur of Nations," the peace cause had no standing among the leaders of political life in either state or nation. He compelled attention to it. By his searching exposure of the false ideals of national grandeur and his noble portrayal of the true glory of nations, he brought the subject once for all into the public arena, and gave the cause of international peace a consecration which has never died away. Four years later he delivered in Park Street Church, at the annual meeting of the American Peace Society, his still greater oration on "The War System of the Commonwealth of Nations." These two productions are as profitable reading to-day as they ever were.

Though his attention was turned from the peace movement, to which he had purposed to devote his life, by the demands of the anti-slavery cause upon him, yet he maintained his deep interest in it to the very end of his days. In 1870 he prepared and delivered throughout the nation his great lecture on "The Duel between France and Germany," in which the irrationality of war as a method of settling international disputes is set forth in a masterful way. In 1873, when Henry Richard got his famous arbitration resolution through the House of Commons by the casting vote of the Speaker, Sumner at once cabled the English Apostle of Peace his warmest congratulations; and soon thereafter he carried through the United States Congress a similar resolution. This was his last public personal service to the cause. In his will he bequeathed to Harvard College the sum of one thousand dollars, the income of which was to be used (and has been used) for an annual prize for the best essay in behalf of world peace by a Harvard student.

For many years before he was sent to the Senate,

Sumner was an active member of the Board of Directors of the American Peace Society, and afterwards a vice-president to the end of his life. He never left unused any opportunity to promote the interests of the cause of peace, to which he was early converted* by an address of William Ladd delivered in the Old Court House at Cambridge, Mass., and in the early development and strengthening of which he had been such a conspicuous figure.

Sumner's "True Grandeur of Nations" is, all things considered, the greatest single contribution ever made to the literature of the peace movement, which has now become so rich, varied and extensive as to constitute a library in itself. No other peace book, except possibly the Baroness Von Suttner's "Lay Down Your Arms," is so widely bought and read to-day as this noble oration of Sumner's. It is certain, furthermore, to hold its place for many decades to come, as the movement for world peace, powerful and rapid as it is to-day, has not yet attained to the realization of the lofty ideals, either of international friendship or of international organization, set forth in this work.



The Third National Peace Congress.

The third National Peace Congress has been initiated by the Directors of the American Peace Society, and will be held at Baltimore on the 3d, 4th and 5th of May. The meetings will be held in McCoy Hall, Johns Hopkins University, which has been secured for the occasion. The work of organization has already begun.

Mr. Theodore Marburg, president of the Maryland Branch of the American Peace Society, has invited to dinner at his house on the 7th of this month representatives of a number of the peace organizations of the country, at which definite plans for the organization of the Congress will be completed.

It is hoped to associate all the important peace and arbitration organizations of the country together in the preparations for the Congress, and to hold it under their joint auspices. The program will be a comprehensive one, covering all the important phases of the peace movement. Not only all the peace societies will be expected to send official delegates, but also all organizations, commercial, industrial, labor, religious, philanthropic, civic, etc., will be asked to be represented. It is hoped to make the gathering one of general national significance, even more so, if possible, than were the previous national congresses at New York and Chicago. Make your arrangements at once to go to Baltimore the first week in May.

* Even at the early age of nine, as he tells us in his biography, he was deeply impressed by an address which he heard delivered by Josiah Quincy, president of Harvard, in the Old South Meeting House, Boston.

Editorial Notes.

Peace Monuments. Mr. Charles F. Whaley, president of the State of Washington Peace Society at Seattle, has conceived the idea of having a peace monument erected at the northwest corner of the State of Washington, at Boundary Bluff, on Point Roberts, in connection with the hundred years Anglo-American peace celebration. His plan is to ask the two governments to donate each a strip of land at least a mile wide, on each side of the boundary, as an international park, and to build the monument by popular subscription. The two governments are to be asked to appropriate each \$100,000 for the purchase and improvement of the land, and to appoint a joint committee to carry out the project. In order to get the matter properly before the public, Mr. Whaley has had a draft of a monument made, which he thus describes:

"The specifications of this monument of peace call for a reinforced, circular, concrete shaft one hundred and twelve feet high, anchored to a solid concrete foundation and surmounted by a crystal globe twelve feet in diameter, upon the surface of which will be displayed all countries of the world, in colors, and lighted from within. The shaft is to be twenty-four feet at the base and twelve feet at the top, divided into ten rooms with steel and concrete floors, connected by iron stairways from within, and lighted by central electric lights suspended from each ceiling, lighting up the walls of the rooms."

These rooms are to serve as a museum somewhat like the Bloch Museum at Lucerne, Switzerland.

With the details of Mr. Whaley's project we are not in a position to deal intelligently, but with the proposal itself we are in the heartiest accord. We hope that he will at once create a good committee of Washington and Oregon men and commit to them the careful study of the subject. It would be a grand thing if the celebration of the hundred years of peace should see the whole border, from Maine to Washington, marked with noble peace monuments of different sorts.

Julia Ward Howe's Portrait. The proposed Memorial Portrait of Julia Ward Howe, whether placed in Faneuil Hall, or the Boston Public Library, or elsewhere, ought not to bear the inscription, "Author of the Battle Hymn of the Republic." The writing of this hymn, great a performance as it was in its way, was by no means the chief event of her varied life. Her effort to arouse the mothers of the nations to a crusade against war was, in its general bearings on the redemption and elevation of the world, a much greater service than that rendered by the Battle Hymn, which was struck off in the white heat of emotion when the Civil War was breaking out. The portrait, bearing this inscription, would give to every one looking upon it a